

APR 23 2007

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Pending claims 1, 16 and 19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) over U.S. Patent No. 5,638,525 (Hammond). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection. As to claim 1, Hammond fails to teach, at least, a reconfigurable processor core that has a first core portion with a first plurality of processors and a second core portion with a second plurality of processors. Instead, at most Hammond teaches a processor that includes a first execution unit and a second execution unit, no more. Accordingly, for at least this reason the rejection of claim 1 is overcome. For at least similar reasons the rejection of claim 16 is also overcome. For at least this same reason, the rejection of dependent claims 2 and 3 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Hammond is similarly overcome.

The remaining dependent claims stand rejected under §103(a) over Hammond in view of U.S. Publication No. 2002/0128037 (Schmidt). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection. In this regard, as described above Hammond fails to teach or suggest a reconfigurable processor core having two core portions each with different pluralities of processors. Furthermore, Schmidt fails to teach or suggest such core portions where each core portion is configured to process instructions belonging to different processor families. In this regard, Schmidt fails to make any mention as to execution of instructions of multiple processor families. Nor does the proposed combination meet the recited subject matter with regard to a host processor and a separate reconfigurable processor core in which the host processor and a first plurality of processors corresponding to a first core portion of the reconfigurable processor core are to execute instructions belonging to a first processor family, while a second core portion of the reconfigurable processor core includes a second plurality of processors configured to process instructions of a second processor family. Accordingly, for at least these reasons the proposed combination is improper.

Nor is there any motivation to combine Hammond and Schmidt. In this regard, Hammond is directed to a processor that can execute both CISC and RISC instructions, while Schmidt is directed to a single chip wireless communication IC. "The mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resulting combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination." *In re Mills*, 16 U.S.P.Q.2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990). No suggestion of any desirability of combining these references exists.

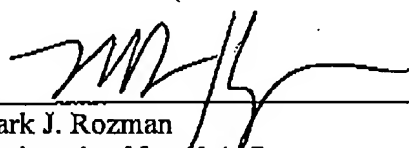
To support the contention of obviousness, the Examiner merely recites that motivation is present in Schmidt "in order to allow users to move freely between cells while transparently maintaining all connections." Office Action, p. 4. This is not a legally sufficient motivation to combine references. *In re Lee*, 61 U.S.P.Q.2d 1430, 1435 (Fed. Cir. 2001). Further, this alleged teaching has nothing to do with the recited subject matter of multiple processors capable of processing instructions of multiple processor families. In short, there is no motivation to combine the references, nor do the combined references meet the recited subject matter. For these further reasons, the rejection of the dependent claims is overcome.

The application is believed to be in condition for allowance and the Examiner's prompt action in accordance therewith is respectfully requested. The Commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fees or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 20-1504.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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